



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## CHINA.

*A death from cholera in Pekin—Imported.*

PEKIN, CHINA, June 18, 1902.

SIR: Confirming my telegram of the 8th instant on the overleaf, I have the honor to report that on the 7th a Japanese came to this city from Tientsin, entered the Japanese barracks, and in a few hours died of what was supposed to be cholera. The Japanese minister now informs me that they have had no other cases of cholera, or anything like it. No other cases are known here.

Every precaution has been taken throughout the legation quarter. We have had some recent heavy rains, and therefore feel that we are in no great danger from this disease, which often plays such havoc in the Orient.

They are still reporting a considerable number of cases at Tientsin, but recent information indicates that conditions are improving even there.

Respectfully,

E. H. CONGER,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Telegram sent.]

PEKIN, CHINA, June 8, 1902.

SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington, D. C.: Fatal case of cholera Japanese barracks yesterday. Victim just from Tientsin. No other evidence of the disease here.—CONGER.

*Further report concerning experiments in treating leprosy.*

[No 213.]

[For first report see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS No. 30, July 25.]

CANTON, CHINA, June 11, 1902.

SIR: In further continuation of my No. 196 concerning the experiments in leprosy cases at Canton by the noted specialist, Dr. Adolph Razlag, of Vienna, Austria, I have the honor to report as follows:

Medical men everywhere and humanitarians the world over will read with interest the early results of Dr. Razlag's work in Canton, where through my personal efforts H. E. Tao Mu, viceroy of the Two Kwangs, has set aside 3 new buildings in the leper village for the special accommodation of the leper patients now under apparently successful experimentation.

I am indeed much gratified over the results, which go far to prove that leprosy is amenable to medical and surgical treatment, except in extreme cases. \* \* \*

Dr. John M. Swan, surgeon in charge of the Canton hospital, and one of the most eminent authorities on leprosy, plague, cholera, and other diseases incident to the Orient, was one of the leading physicians who had Dr. Razlag's treatment under continuous personal observation, and he kindly consented to prepare a report for me thereon, so that, through our State Department, if thought advisable, the scientific world at least could learn what is being done here to combat by far the worst scourge of afflicted humanity in the far East. Here are his reports:

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S HOSPITAL

Canton, China, June 10, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a report of the work of Dr. Adolph Razlag, of Vienna University, who has for the past few weeks been conducting the treatment of 4 leper patients under the observation of Canton physicians.

This report is necessarily incomplete, as the course of treatment involves several

months' time and I have written of this work only while it has been under my observation here.

I also inclose photographs of the patients, taken on admission to the hospital and again when they were removed to their new quarters.

Dr. Razlag's work has been thorough and scientific. It involves much time and labor and, perhaps, the most serious objection or rather obstacle in the way of making such work of practical value is the necessity of a physician's entire time being given up to his patients if his work is to be a success.

I trust you will find the inclosed report of some interest.

Respectfully,  
HON. ROBERT M. MCWADE,  
*United States Consul, Canton, China.*

JOHN M. SWAN.

*A report of the treatment of leprosy in Canton as conducted by Dr. Adolph Razlag, of Vienna University.*

CANTON, CHINA, January 10, 1902.

The spirit of inquiry and research so active in modern times is, perhaps, nowhere more actively exercised than in the domain of medicine and surgery. This spirit of inquiry and experiment is being carried to the ends of the earth where suffering humanity is brought to feel its effects and benefits. The field of medical missions offers large opportunities for the observation and study of diseases and the practical application of modern methods of treatment. Appreciating this fact, Dr. Adolph Razlag, a graduate of Vienna University, who for the past five years has been making a careful study of certain tropical diseases, applied to those in charge of the Medical Missionary Society's Hospital for advice and aid as to the best means of obtaining unrestricted conditions for the treatment of patients suffering from leprosy. Dr. Razlag stated that in various countries where he had studied and successfully treated this dread disease he had found great difficulty in securing favorable conditions; also, that he had seldom been situated where he could obtain the bona fide testimony of physicians as to the results of treatment. After consultation with other physicians of Canton, and with the approval of the board of managers of this hospital, it was decided to render all possible aid to Dr. Razlag. Accommodations quite isolated from the resident portion of the hospital were provided for Dr. Razlag, and 4 leper patients selected from the leper village to the east of Canton City were admitted and placed under strict quarantine. Two of these cases were far advanced and about the worst that could be found in the leper refuge which has 1,000 inmates. The following points are taken from the history of these patients:

1. Sun Taz Lun; age, 27; occupation, farmer; former residence, Kowloon; no evidence of hereditary disease. Eleven years ago, right foot showed signs of leprosy; two years later ulceration began, followed by general infection. Present condition, large nodular macula, copper colored, on face and extremities. Lower extremities markedly cedematous and extensive ulceration involves almost the entire surface of the legs and feet, from which there is a discharge of 5 or 6 ounces thin acrid pus daily. Glands much enlarged; patient can hardly stand or walk; almost complete aphasia.

2. Chau Hi; age, 23; residence, Canton; occupation, teacher. Ten years ago leper spot appeared on left elbow, followed later by general infection with glandular enlargement. Present condition shows usual signs of general infection, large nodular macula, leonine expression, and a deep perforating ulcer on bottom of foot. No hereditary history.

3. Li Tsang; age, 28; residence, Canton; occupation, laborer. Thirteen years ago lepra manifestations began on face and gradual general infection followed. Anæsthesia marked. No hereditary history. Present condition of face and extremities cedematous, rheumatic pains, and the other usual signs of general infection.

4. Tsik Yeung; age, 17; residence, village near Canton; occupation, laborer. Eight years ago anæsthesia and lepra spots on extremities, followed with general infection with the usual signs. This patient was received one week after the others.

These patients were required to bathe and appear in clean clothing, and as soon as admitted were again put through a cold bath with Condy's fluid, new clothing given to them, and old clothing and effects burned. From time of entrance every possible source of reinfection was rigidly guarded against, the premises being kept scrupulously clean and each patient required to keep his own apartment with no interchange of towels, furniture, etc. An abundant supply of wholesome food was provided three times daily, and as far as possible the patients were required to remain in the open air. Twice daily a general cold bath strongly impregnated with ether potass. permanganate or liq. calcis sulph. was administered. In 1 case only (No. 1) a large mass of indurated saphenous glands was removed from each thigh.